

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

In the Matter of:

PUBLIC HEARING:

RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

CAPE WIND ENERGY PROJECT

NANTUCKET SOUND, MASSACHUSETTS

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, Massachusetts

Tuesday
January 11, 2005

The above entitled matter came on for
hearing, pursuant to adjournment at 4:00 p.m.

BEFORE:

Larry Rosenberg, Moderator
Chief, Public Affairs

Karen Adams, Chief
Permits and Enforcement Branch

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P R O C E E D I N G S

(4:00 p.m.)

MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Good evening, and welcome to the continuation of the United States Army Corps of Engineers' National Environmental Policy Act public hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Cape Wind Energy Project that was held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MIT, Room 10-250, at 77 Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was recessed approximately 11:30 p.m. as a result of the imposed time restrictions by the institution.

Our Hearing Officer this evening is Mrs. Karen Adams who is also the project manager for the Cape Wind EIS. So, ladies and gentlemen, Mrs. Adams.

MS. ADAMS: Thank you. This hearing is being held as part of the Corps of Engineers' review under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. We are seeking comment on the draft environmental impact statement for the Cape Wind Energy Project that will lead to a decision by the federal

1 government on a permit application submitted by
2 Cape Wind Associates for their proposal to build a
3 wind energy project in Nantucket Sound,
4 Massachusetts.

5 I would like to re-emphasize that the
6 Corps of Engineers has made no decision with
7 regard to this permit. It is our responsibility
8 to fully evaluate the proposed activity and its
9 impacts prior to our decision.

10 The hearing is now reconvened to provide
11 an opportunity to those people who signed up to
12 speak at the December 16th hearing but were not
13 called due to the time constraint.

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: If there's no
15 objection from the Hearing Officer, I will not
16 repeat the administrative information that was
17 presented at the MIT hearing as this is part of
18 that hearing and all the protocol and rules
19 established and applied at that hearing will
20 remain in effect.

21 MS. ADAMS: That's good. Thank you.

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

23 The hearing this evening will be
24 conducted in a manner that all who desire to

1 express their views will be given an opportunity
2 to do so. A transcript of this hearing as you can
3 see is being prepared, and the record will remain
4 open and written comments may be submitted tonight
5 or by mail until February 24th, 2004. Now, all
6 comments receive equal consideration.

7 Individuals speaking this evening will
8 be called to the microphone in the order they
9 signed in. Now, as this is a continuation of the
10 MIT hearing, it is requested that you limit -- you
11 try to limit your remarks to the previously
12 established two-minute window. Please identify if
13 you're speaking for or representing a position of
14 an organization. If you speak for yourself,
15 please, just say so.

16 First individual to provide comment for
17 the record is David Gordon.

18 DAVID GORDON: Have to go up there?

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Anywhere you want.
20 We'll try to keep it as informal as possible.

21 DAVID GORDON: I'm David Gordon and I'm
22 a retired instrument engineer, technician,
23 inventor, and I'm no relation to Jim Gordon of
24 Cape Wind. And what I'm here about is this wind

1 farm project is basically a money-driven project
2 and it's an antiquated, obsolete, unsightly,
3 navigational and aerial hazard. What the general
4 public doesn't know is that there's a much better
5 solution to our energy needs, and that is hydrogen
6 power. Of course, we all know and read in the
7 paper about hydrogen power through fuel cells and
8 what they don't know about it is hydrogen power on
9 demand, which is called HOD, and that's been going
10 on since 1935, Garrett's Gadgets, you can find
11 that in your computer. They've actually run a car
12 on it, put water in it instead of gasoline, and
13 it's really nothing more than water electrolysis.

14 And along that 70-year period or so,
15 this water electrolysis has evolved along with
16 other technologies.

17 Hydrogen power is the only solution to
18 our energy independence, and the reason for that
19 is because, to give an example, it's not just
20 Nantucket Sound that's involved here, we have
21 terrorist threats now, Bin Ladin and his thugs
22 come over here and start bombing our refineries
23 and facilities, we'd find ourselves on an economic
24 downfall. They say that going to this way on

1 hydrogen power would also do that, but there would
2 be a much less economic quagmire.

3 But what I say basically is if we look
4 at the option on hydrogen power as our future
5 energy independence instead of wind power, which
6 is obsolete, it's a great source for sailing and
7 that kind of thing, but it's not going to solve
8 our energy problem; hydrogen power will.

9 That's all I have to say. I hope we can
10 do it now.

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.
12 Thank you very much.

13 Next speaker, Bryan Sheehan.

14 BRYAN SHEEHAN: My name is Bryan Sheehan
15 from Southborough, Massachusetts, speaking for
16 myself, not on behalf of any organization, and no
17 ties to Cape Wind.

18 First of all I want to thank you for
19 having this follow-up hearing as well and the
20 commitments to the dedication of the detail that's
21 been gone through so far.

22 Just a -- first a comment about hydrogen
23 power. My limited understanding of hydrogen power
24 is that it requires some other energy source to do

1 electrolysis and hopefully we will not have to get
2 that energy power from fossil fuel sources.

3 The significant benefits of the Cape
4 Wind project have been well stated in the draft
5 survey environmental statement as well as by many
6 people at the hearings in Cambridge and I'm sure
7 we'll hear tonight, and devastating impacts of
8 continued dependence on polluting and finding of
9 fossil fuels are so well established as to need to
10 further comment, so, I'd like to address some of
11 the objections which appear to be behind all of
12 the various negative comments about this project.
13 Most of them have to do with presumably damaging a
14 pristine wilderness and hindering views and
15 property values.

16 In response to those who would have
17 those claims, I would emphasize that the decisions
18 we make now and the rest of this decade will
19 determine whether we leave our children a healthy
20 and safe world or a polluted and irreversibly
21 damaged one. We must admittedly remain vigilant
22 about preserving the Earth's beautiful places, but
23 also must weigh the alternatives and look beyond
24 self-interests. We must not view a selected sight

1 with an exaggerated sense of its purity. I'm as
2 interested as anyone in preserving our great
3 remaining wilderness places. While we must agree
4 on that, we must agree that Nantucket Sound is not
5 a pristine wilderness, but rather a beautiful but
6 already human-impacted area in which commercial
7 and recreational boating, commercial fishing, and
8 lobstering already take place.

9 About the appearance of these wind
10 turbines, I'm sure anyone who's seen the ugliness
11 of an oil spill or a mountaintop mining operation
12 would say that not only are wind turbines
13 beautiful in their own right, or beautiful by
14 comparison, but in their own right, they've been
15 called the breeze made visible and have a
16 sculptural beauty not only in their physical form
17 but for what they stand for, beautiful pieces
18 potentially of modern sculpture quietly turning,
19 symbolizing a new, renewable energy freedom that
20 we can be proud of, taking us to a future and at
21 the same time connecting us to our past when
22 people lived closer to the natural world.

23 We must ensure that this project is
24 established in a way that's as minimally invasive

1 as possible to the natural environment and to the
2 views, but we must not allow such minimal
3 potential downsides, especially compared to the
4 potential destruction of continued fossil fuel
5 dependence to hinder the project.

6 The state, nation and world are at a
7 crossroads when something must be done, and we
8 once again in Massachusetts have a chance to lead
9 this country to a new form of independence, and
10 that is independence from foreign oil.

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.
12 Thank you very much.

13 Next speaker, Herbert Baker.

14 HERBERT BAKER: Thank you. And again,
15 thank you for -- I was at the MIT hearing and I
16 appreciate being able to speak.

17 My name is Herb Baker. I live in
18 Lexington, Massachusetts. Up until this past June
19 I was an administrator for the Belmont Public
20 Schools for 33 years in the area of social
21 studies. I currently teach at Simmons College in
22 history, and my career in history and passion for
23 it over the past 33 years has led to many studies
24 in the area of the environment, and I'm fully

1 aware of alternative sources of energy being
2 necessary in the future.

3 In addition to that, I have a son who is
4 a Captain in the Army and just recently served one
5 year in Iraq, and I think that you will agree that
6 certainly part of our reason for being in that
7 area was our dependency on fossil fuel. So,
8 clearly I'm an advocate of alternative sources of
9 energy.

10 My concerns are two: one, the first
11 concern I have is the fact that the company that's
12 currently involved in making the proposition
13 apparently has no experience whatsoever in this
14 field, and that frightens me. Two, my
15 understanding is is that the site, and even the
16 people who are opposed to the wind farms will
17 agree that the site if placed offshore would be
18 acceptable to both sides, and the reason why I
19 guess the current company is unwilling to go
20 offshore is because they claim that the technology
21 simply isn't there, when there is compelling
22 evidence that in Europe currently there are
23 several sites off the coast of Great Britain that
24 are in a similar environmental habitat.

1 So, for those two reasons, plus also my
2 desire that I hope the Army Corps of Engineers
3 moves slowly on this and does a lot of reflection
4 and digesting of the facts on both sides, and I
5 hope that the Army Corps of Engineers does not
6 make a hasty decision on this.

7 Again, thank you for your time.

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

9 Next speaker, Michele S-p-r-e---

10 Could you please pronounce?

11 MICHELE SPRENGNETH: Sprengnether.

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

13 MICHELE SPRENGNETH: I want to thank
14 you for allowing people in the Greater Boston area
15 to voice their support for the Cape Wind Project.
16 And I'm here tonight as an active member of the
17 Massachusetts Interfaith for Power and Light
18 organization. You heard from our co-founder back
19 at MIT.

20 We work with congregations of every
21 faith to increase environmental stewardship,
22 promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy
23 within building facilities, and also within member
24 households and congregation communities at large.

1 Massachusetts Interfaith for Power and
2 Light supports the need for more new renewable
3 electricity in Massachusetts such as that offered
4 by the Cape Wind Project. New renewable
5 electricity is one of the most important ways that
6 we can reduce our state's greenhouse gas
7 emissions. In support of these efforts, I have
8 worked for the past three years to reduce my
9 family's and my church's carbon dioxide emissions,
10 and I agree with Governor Romney on one thing: we
11 have to act now to reduce our greenhouse gases
12 rather than risk the wait to see how great a
13 burden we leave our children due to inaction. And
14 besides, we can financially afford to do
15 something.

16 But I want to tell you from my personal
17 experience, I've applied insulation, the light
18 bulbs have been converted to compact fluorescent,
19 all of my appliances are Energy Star, my car trips
20 are cut down, but the single largest reduction of
21 CO2 emissions realized for either an historic
22 church or for a three-decker in Cambridge is from
23 the purchase of new renewable electricity. So,
24 for the past two years I have offset my household

1 C02 emissions with the purchase of green tags,
2 which you might have heard of, not coming 99
3 percent from wind energy on the West Coast through
4 Bonneville Environmental Foundation. This coming
5 year I plan to purchase local new renewable
6 electricity because of the Massachusetts
7 Technology Collaborative's matching grant offer
8 that assists cities and low-income households.
9 However, I'm going to be paying nearly three times
10 more for East Coast new renewables as I have for
11 that on the West Coast. In Massachusetts, we have
12 a shortage of renewables, and in fact, we have a
13 shortage of electricity in general, and we have
14 and must import a significant from other states
15 and Canada.

16 New England is behind many other areas
17 of the country in developing renewable
18 electricity, and our need for more power is great,
19 and for those reasons I support the Cape Wind
20 Project because it will help meet our need for
21 more clean electricity.

22 Thank you for your time.

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, Ma'am.

24 Next speaker, Scott Greenbaum.

1 SCOTT GREENBAUM: Good evening. Scott
2 Greenbaum, energy project development engineer,
3 self-employed. I'm not representing anybody
4 except myself. I have looked at this project and
5 I think it's a very admirable project, it should
6 be economically feasible, it should be
7 economically viable for the entire region. It has
8 many pollution attributes and everything else that
9 we've heard about in previous meetings. I heard
10 at the last meeting a lot of people discussing the
11 negative aspects of bird kills and fish kills and
12 potentials there and I didn't hear anything about
13 the effect that the reduced pollution will have on
14 these animals and that the net effect may be a
15 positive even though, you know, for the wildlife
16 as well as for human beings due to lower
17 pollution. And I don't know whether the study
18 currently illustrates that. I doubt that there's
19 any statistical information that you can put into
20 it quantifying these positives for the animal
21 population, but I'd love to see that in the
22 project. I'd love to see the project go forward.

23 The speaker before said that there's
24 potential for offshore wind in deeper water. That

1 is obviously a more expensive, more difficult
2 project to do, and I hope that in future that a
3 similar project is up in front of you to add the
4 wind and renewable energy over the area, because
5 this region needs to become more independent fuel
6 sourced than it is today because we as a region
7 import almost all our energy, there is natural
8 gas, oil, hydro from Canada or somewhere else, and
9 there is very little generated within the New
10 England region that is usable, that we can
11 generate ourselves, and anytime you generate your
12 own energy you improve your economic status and
13 that would definitely improve the lives of
14 everyone in the area.

15 Thank you very much.

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

17 Next speaker, William Frantzen. Did I
18 say that correctly?

19 WILLIAM FRANTZEN: Yes. Frantzen.

20 Thank you for this extra meeting. I
21 think we all appreciate being heard. My name is
22 Bill Frantzen from Framingham, Massachusetts.

23 The reason why we are here taking up our
24 valuable time with this emotion, this commotion,

1 is not because of the debate, renewable versus
2 fossil; it is because of location. Make no
3 mistake about it, location. I'm amazed that this
4 pristine location has received this much
5 consideration. It is so very wrong. To the
6 people who want wind energy, you should be angry,
7 very angry. You should be upset that such a
8 controversial location was knowingly chosen just
9 for private gain. Many people want wind energy,
10 not controversy or a black cloud. This location
11 was chosen due to brazen greed. Do you care if
12 Jim Gordon pockets one hundred and fifty million
13 or two hundred and fifty million, if it's offshore
14 maybe a hundred and fifty million? What category
15 would you place a person if a hundred and fifty
16 million dollars were not enough? Greedy?
17 Remember, your anger should be directed to the
18 choice of this location. It's getting in the way
19 of progress. Your wishes may come true if the
20 proper location is chosen offshore. To the people
21 who oppose, you're absolutely correct: you don't
22 industrialize the Grand Canyon or Yosemite. The
23 comparison is correct. Millions of people per
24 year visit the islands. Cape Wind's not in my

1 back yard ploy -- not in my back yard was a smart
2 ploy. However, it is just a small factor.
3 Ferries, boats, planes, travel indisputedly to one
4 of the best locations in the world. Look at the
5 clientele in the islands. You can go anywhere --
6 they can go anywhere in the world but they come
7 here because it is world class.

8 It is still, in my opinion, beyond
9 belief that this proposal has received this much
10 consideration as a possibility. The first things
11 that any of us see when we travel to the Cape are
12 the bridges. The bridges are our icons, that they
13 mark world class Cape Cod and the islands. I urge
14 the Army Corps of Engineers to not blemish their
15 reputation. Remember the compelling remarks from
16 all those who love the sound. From the Cambridge
17 meeting, the cons hit home with more than -- more
18 than those of the people who want the windmills.
19 Some people are caught up in the renewable versus
20 fossil. We can all win with the correct location
21 and this location again was chosen because Jim
22 Gordon doesn't want to back off from his profit
23 margin. My gut feeling when all is considered is
24 that we don't have to worry because the Army Corps

1 is a top-notch organization that will make the
2 correct decision.

3 Thank you.

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

5 Next speaker, Diana Duffley.

6 DIANA DUFFLEY: Hi. My name is Diana
7 Duffley, and I've lived on Cape Cod for most of my
8 life and I own property in Centerville with views
9 of Nantucket Sound. At first I was very skeptical
10 and fearful and tried to remain passive about this
11 issue, but I struggled for about a year-and-a-half
12 before personally endorsing the project. The wind
13 farm is a clean image for Cape Cod: clean beaches,
14 clean air, clean energy. It just goes together.
15 I think they can co-exist quite beautifully.

16 I traveled to Denmark in January of 2004
17 to see a first hand an ocean-based wind farm. The
18 Danes on the positive aspect of the wind farm:
19 property values had only increased, tourism was
20 booming, and the birds were still flying. One big
21 concern for them was the legacy that they were
22 going to leave their children. Leaving a cleaner
23 world: priceless. I was pleasantly surprised on
24 how the towers were just silhouetted on the

1 horizon. They didn't obliterate it, and they
2 appeared slender, quiet, and the movement was very
3 graceful.

4 When in Denmark, looking out over the
5 ocean at the wind park, there was one big thing
6 missing, though: there was a smoke stack. Being
7 so dependent on fossil fuel is very unbalanced. I
8 think the wind will set us free if we can just
9 give it a chance.

10 Finally, it would be selfish and shallow
11 to decide based on how it would affect my view of
12 the sound. To me, that's ethically irresponsible.
13 I think the Cape can move forward into the future
14 and be environmental leaders in this area.

15 I am also a member of the Chamber of
16 Commerce and own a business in Hyannis, and I
17 can't believe that they can't see the image for
18 Cape Cod would be -- that we would be
19 environmental leaders, and this project should not
20 be blocked. I really hope it goes forward.

21 Thank you.

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, Ma'am.

23 That's all I have in the way of cards.

24 Is there anybody here that would like to provide

1 some comment? Now, we're going to be here for
2 some time this evening, if and when others show,
3 but if there's anybody here that would like to --
4 if you haven't already spoke but would like to add
5 something on the record, this is your opportunity.
6 If not, we'll take a recess until somebody else
7 comes.

8 DAVID GORDON: We're going to have an
9 open discussion maybe?

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Well, we'll hang
11 around and talk, but there'll be nothing on the
12 record.

13 DAVID GORDON: I'd like to make a
14 comment.

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Is there anybody
16 who has not spoke? Okay. So, Karen, if it's
17 okay, we'll recess until somebody comes in.

18 MS. ADAMS: Sure.

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Okay. So, this
20 hearing is now in recess.

21 (Recess.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ladies and
23 gentlemen, we'll reconvene. Our next speaker,
24 Mary Clifford.

1 MARY CLIFFORD: My name is Mary Clifford
2 and I am a Cape Cod resident representing myself.
3 My family has been on Cape Cod since 1955. Thank
4 you for giving me this opportunity to speak with
5 you here tonight.

6 My concerns are threefold:
7 environmental, aesthetics, and economics. What
8 would be the impact environmentally of a runaway
9 barge that hit one or more turbines at such time
10 40,000 gallons of dialectic oil would spill, this
11 chemically treated oil that is environmentally
12 hazardous? If a hurricane were to knock down one
13 or more turbines, creating an oil spill, who will
14 take the responsibility for the environmental
15 impact? During this installation and tearing up
16 the ocean floor, how much oil would be spilled
17 into Nantucket Sound?

18 President Bush formed a cabinet-level
19 committee on ocean policy in December '04.
20 Federal regulation and marine laws are still being
21 established on the subject of wind farms and the
22 ocean. Iowa has proven to be a successful
23 location for a wind farm. Studies of the impact
24 on birds and federally protected wildlife yield

1 inconclusive results at this time.

2 Lastly, the Beacon Hill Institute at
3 Suffolk University did a study finding that there
4 would be a \$1.3 billion decline in Cape Cod real
5 estate values. Tourism would lose up to \$203
6 million per year, thereby diminishing the town
7 taxes at least \$8 million.

8 Thank you for your considerations.

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, Ma'am.
10 And we are back at recess. Thank you.

11 (Recess.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: We're back. Our
13 next speaker, Nina Danforth.

14 NINA DANFORTH: My name is Nina
15 Danforth. Members of my family have been on
16 Nantucket for four generations and we have run a
17 successful family business, a bed and breakfast,
18 for two decades. We all care a lot about what
19 happens in the Sound and to tourists who visit
20 from all over the world, and when we heard about
21 the planned turbines, we were very wary about the
22 project from the point of view of quality of life
23 and quality of visit, so, I decided to learn more.

24 First, I went to a workshop at MIT last

1 fall and I found out more about the layout of the
2 turbines, that it's planned primarily for the
3 shoals where ferries and tourist boats could not
4 go anyway. Wave action is lower on the Sound, so,
5 erecting and operating the turbines is less
6 hazardous, I found out, in the Sound, whereas
7 putting up wind farms in the open ocean and any
8 other place along our coast would be probably too
9 costly and also too dangerous for workers.

10 Lastly, I saw on the plans that there's
11 a very wide-open swath for the ferries to pass,
12 so, I can't imagine any situation where ferry
13 passengers would be in danger.

14 Second, I went to Denmark to see for
15 myself. I didn't know anything about the other
16 groups that spoke last time, but I spoke with
17 quite a few Danes as I went to parts of the coast
18 to take a look, and I found nothing but enthusiasm
19 and confidence about the towers. To my amazement,
20 I couldn't find any complaints. Instead, I heard
21 of pride in their non-polluting power, pride in
22 self-sufficiency, and an increase in tourism from
23 curious admirers around the world, which is great
24 for our business. If there's more tourists, the

1 more we'll succeed in Massachusetts.

2 So, I saw lines of towers extending out
3 towards Sweden and disappearing into the distance,
4 the closest ones changing from gray to white when
5 the sun came out, but slender, quiet, and
6 sculptural on the horizon.

7 I came home to Boston thinking that we
8 can accept this new technology when we begin to
9 see it in a new light. To the Danes, wind power
10 is part of their life and part of their society.
11 They have turbines on their farms to pump water
12 and light in their homes. They have wind farms on
13 both coasts and just three miles off of busy
14 Copenhagen Harbor. Quality of life there is high
15 and tourism is thriving.

16 Our topography and stormy oceans will
17 not allow us to have so many wind farms here in
18 Massachusetts as they do per capita, so, it seems
19 to me that if we do have a situation on one part
20 of our coast where wind power will work, then we
21 should get behind it.

22 Lastly, I just want to share with you
23 that as you look out to sea, wind turbines are
24 visible on a clear day and are they a steel forest

1 like some people say? Well, maybe, if you want to
2 see it that way, but I prefer to think of them as
3 I look out as -- about as big as my thumb and
4 that's just about how they look when you hold your
5 hand up against the horizon. So, check it out.
6 Next time you're on the coast, that's what you do;
7 you hold up your thumb to see how big they are,
8 the closest ones, and so, I hope we can keep our
9 thumbs up for this project.

10 Thanks.

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, Ma'am.
12 Seth Itzkan.

13 SETH ITZKAN: Give me one minute to
14 relax.

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Please, take your
16 time.

17 (Discussion off the record.)

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: We're back from
19 recess. Next speaker, Steth Itzkan.

20 SETH ITZKAN: Seth.

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Seth Itzkan.

22 SETH ITZKAN: First of all, I want to
23 say it's a pleasure to be here tonight. In
24 Massachusetts, the harbinger of innovation for

1 America and much of the world, it's thus
2 appropriate that this is the state that considers
3 the future of offshore wind power in the United
4 States, and I want to first salute the Army Corps
5 of Engineers for their extraordinary job and
6 thoroughness, and the fact that we even can have
7 this meeting tonight is an example of that and I
8 appreciate it.

9 My name is Seth Itzkan; I'm a board
10 member of the Greater Boston Chapter of the World
11 Future Society, which is a worldwide organization
12 of individuals concerned about trends affecting
13 the future of humanity. The Greater Boston
14 chapter is particularly interested in trends
15 affecting the future of the Massachusetts area,
16 Greater Boston and New England.

17 Although I'm representing myself
18 tonight, I believe I speak for all my colleagues
19 when I say that the Cape Wind is an important
20 project for the safe and sustainable future of
21 energy. As many of you know, the fossil fuel
22 paradigm is coming to an end and we need to find
23 long term sustainable alternatives, and as long as
24 there is sun and an atmosphere, there will be

1 wind.

2 I just want to share some personal
3 experience. This summer I went to the
4 Mittengrunden Offshore Wind Farm in Copenhagen
5 which was in 2000 the world's largest offshore
6 wind farm at the time. It is 20 turbines of two
7 megawatts each, creating a total of 40 megawatts.
8 By today's standards, that's already quite small.
9 The proposed Cape Wind Project is ten times that,
10 more, more so. The Mittengrunden project was met
11 with huge success in Copenhagen and is currently
12 providing about four percent of that city's power.
13 Four percent may not sound like much, but if you
14 think about it, in an eight-hour day, that's about
15 20 minutes, so, you could figure that at 4:40 in
16 the afternoon from a 9:00 to 5:00 day, if you
17 turned off all the power from all other sources,
18 you would continue to have 20 minutes worth of
19 power for your computer, refrigerators and PCs and
20 everything else coming from these 20 turbines in
21 the harbor.

22 This is an extraordinary opportunity for
23 New England to be able to have as much as 470
24 megawatts of power, which is equivalent to peak

1 load for Cape and the Islands. If something were
2 to happen to the other sources of power, such as
3 coal and nuclear, we would continue to have power
4 here. It's also, of course, safer and less of a
5 threat.

6 Finally, I would like you to consider
7 that 450, 470 megawatts, which is planned for
8 this, is about equivalent to one-third of a
9 nuclear power plant, and if there were three times
10 this capacity, that would be a whole nuclear --
11 one whole nuclear power plant we could do without.
12 And in Germany they are planning to have as much
13 as 25 megawatts of power by 2025. That's 25
14 megawatts of wind power by 2025. That's the
15 equivalent of 15 nuclear power plants that they
16 won't have to have because they'll be on wind.
17 So, I think I'm all in favor of this. This is an
18 extraordinary, positive opportunity for
19 Massachusetts and the New England area.

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.
21 And we're back at recess.

22 (Recess.)

23 MS. ADAMS: We have heard many
24 thoughtful statements and a careful analysis will

1 be required before a determination can be made and
2 a decision rendered. Written statements may be
3 submitted to the Corps of Engineers until February
4 24, 2005. They will receive equal consideration
5 with those presented tonight and with those
6 presented at MIT on December 16, 2004. Each
7 question or issue raised will be addressed in the
8 Final Environmental Impact Statement.

9 We at the Corps of Engineers extend our
10 appreciation to all who took the time to involve
11 themselves in this public review process to
12 provide us with your thoughts, your comments and
13 your concerns.

14 Thank you and goodnight.

15 (Whereupon, at 8:00 p.m. on January 11,
16 2005, the above matter was concluded.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER AND TRANSCRIBER

This is to certify that the attached
proceedings
in the Matter of:

RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CAPE WIND ENERGY PROJECT
NANTUCKET SOUND, MASSACHUSETTS

Place: Concord, Massachusetts

Date: January 11, 2005

were held as herein appears, and that this is the
true, accurate and complete transcript prepared
from the notes and/or recordings taken of the
above entitled proceeding.

Jeffrey Mocanu
Reporter

January 11, 2005
Date

Meredith Bruce
Transcriber

January 31, 2005
Date